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Attorneys for Defendant  
TEAM INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT - WESTERN DIVISION

RAUL GARFIAS, an individual,	)	Case No. 2:17-CV-04282-JAK-AGR
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<b>STIPULATED PROTECTIVE</b>
	)	<b>ORDER</b>
v.	)	
	)	
TEAM INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, INC.	)	
a Texas corporation, also doing business	)	
as DK Valve and Supply, Inc. and DOES	)	
1 through 20, inclusive,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	
	)	

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from

1 public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are  
2 entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties  
3 further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated  
4 Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal;  
5 Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the  
6 standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file  
7 material under seal.

8 2. DEFINITIONS

9 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the  
10 designation of information or items under this Order.

11 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of  
12 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for  
13 protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

14 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House  
15 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

16 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information  
17 or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as  
18 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

19 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless  
20 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,  
21 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced  
22 or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

23 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a  
24 matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to  
25 serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

26 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action.  
27 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside  
28 counsel.

2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.

2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its

1 disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation  
2 of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial; and (b)  
3 any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained  
4 by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the  
5 information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating  
6 Party, unless compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings to proceed  
7 otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance of the trial. *See Kamakana v. City*  
8 *and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1180-81 (9th Cir. 2006) (distinguishing  
9 “good cause” showing for sealing documents produced in discovery from  
10 “compelling reasons” standard when merits-related documents are part of court  
11 record). Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate  
12 agreement or order.

13 4. DURATION

14 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations  
15 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees  
16 otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be  
17 deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action,  
18 with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and  
19 exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,  
20 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of  
21 time pursuant to applicable law.

22 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

23 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.  
24 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under  
25 this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that  
26 qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for  
27 protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written  
28 communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,

1 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
2 unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

3 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations  
4 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper  
5 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or  
6 to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the  
7 Designating Party to sanctions.

8 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it  
9 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must  
10 promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

11 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in  
12 this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise  
13 stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection  
14 under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or  
15 produced.

16 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

17 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic  
18 documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial  
19 proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to  
20 each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the  
21 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly  
22 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the  
23 margins).

24 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available  
25 for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting  
26 Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the  
27 inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for  
28 inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has

1 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must  
2 determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this  
3 Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must  
4 affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” legend to each page that contains Protected Material.  
5 If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the  
6 Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making  
7 appropriate markings in the margins).

8 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial  
9 proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of  
10 the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

11 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary  
12 and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent  
13 place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or  
14 item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the  
15 information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent  
16 practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

17 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent  
18 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive  
19 the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such  
20 material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make  
21 reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the  
22 provisions of this Order.

## 23 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

24 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a  
25 designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a  
26 Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable,  
27 substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption  
28 or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a

1 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
2 original designation is disclosed.

3       6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute  
4 resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging  
5 and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a  
6 challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to  
7 confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the  
8 Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith  
9 and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other  
10 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of  
11 notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that  
12 the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party  
13 an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,  
14 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
15 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge  
16 process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes  
17 that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process  
18 in a timely manner.

19       6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without  
20 court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain  
21 confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule  
22 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14  
23 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their  
24 dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a  
25 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and  
26 confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the  
27 Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within  
28 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality

1 designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party  
2 may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is  
3 good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition  
4 transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision  
5 must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has  
6 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding  
7 paragraph.

8         The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the  
9 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose  
10 (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may  
11 expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has  
12 waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain  
13 confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material  
14 in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing  
15 Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

16 7.     ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

17         7.1     Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is  
18 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this  
19 case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such  
20 Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under  
21 the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a  
22 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
23 DISPOSITION).

24         Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a  
25 location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons  
26 authorized under this Order.

27         7.2     Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless  
28 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a



1 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated

2 “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

3 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as  
4 well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably  
5 necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the  
6 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit  
7 A;

8 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel)  
9 of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
10 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
11 Bound” (Exhibit A);

12 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
13 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
14 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

15 (d) the court and its personnel;

16 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial  
17 consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is  
18 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment  
19 and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

20 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom  
21 disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and  
22 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating  
23 Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits  
24 to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court  
25 reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
26 Stipulated Protective Order.

27 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information  
28 or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

(h) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the

remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its

1 best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform  
2 the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms  
3 of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the  
4 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit  
5 A.

6 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE  
7 PROTECTED MATERIAL

8 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain  
9 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other  
10 protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal  
11 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify  
12 whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for  
13 production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence  
14 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure  
15 of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or  
16 work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the  
17 stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

18 12. MISCELLANEOUS

19 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any  
20 person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

21 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this  
22 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to  
23 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in  
24 this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on  
25 any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective  
26 Order.

27 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the  
28 Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested

persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or

1 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
2 Section 4 (DURATION).

3 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.  
4  
5

6 DATED: March 23, 2018

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

7  
8 By: /s/ Tiffany T. Tran  
Mark P. Grajski  
Tiffany T. Tran  
9 Attorneys for Defendant  
10 TEAM INDUSTRIAL SERVICES,  
11 INC.


12 DATED: March 23, 2018

EMPLOYEE JUSTICE LEGAL  
GROUP, LLC

13  
14  
15 By: /s/ Sylvia V. Panosian  
Kaveh S. Elihu  
Sylvia V. Panosian  
16 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
17 RAUL GARFIAS  
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21 **PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.**  
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23  
24 Dated: April 4, 2018

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Honorable Alicia G. Rosenberg  
United States District Judge  
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**SIGNATURE CERTIFICATION**

Pursuant to Section 2(f)(4) of the Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual, I hereby certify that the content of this document is acceptable to Sylvia V. Panosian, counsel for Plaintiff, and I have obtained Ms. Panosian's authorization to affix his/her electronic signature to this document.

DATED: March 23, 2018

Respectfully submitted,  
SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

By: /s/ Tiffany T. Tran

Mark P. Grajski  
Tiffany T. Tran

Attorneys for Defendant  
Team Industrial Services, Inc.

**EXHIBIT A**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury  
that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that  
was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California  
on [date] in the case of \_\_\_\_\_ [insert formal name of the case and the  
number and initials assigned to it by the court]. I agree to comply with and to be  
bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and  
acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and  
punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in  
any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective  
Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this  
Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District  
Court for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms  
of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur  
after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and  
telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with  
this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective  
Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_